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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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OTTER PLAYTIME

"Oswald Otter, do you want to play?" asked Oliver Otter.

"What a Foolish Question."

"Of course," said Oswald Otter. "What a foolish question that is," he added. "As though I wouldn't want to play!

"Dear me, dear me, did I ever hear of anything so funny? Why it makes me smile an otter's smile and laugh an otter's laugh."

"Well," said Oliver, "I did not mean it as such a foolish question as it sounded.

"I simply meant to ask you if you wanted to play now."

"That is a foolish question too," said Oswald. "To be sure, I want to play now. I am always ready to play.

"I can't imagine any creature more foolish than one who doesn't want to play."

"Neither can I," said Oliver.

"Then why do you ask such foolish questions?" inquired Oswald.

"I didn't mean to give you the idea that I thought you were not fond of playing but I wanted to count the number of otters who would join in the game.

"We're going to have a sliding game."

"Did any otter refuse?" asked Oswald.

"No," said Oliver.

"We're not much like our relatives, the Mink family," said Oswald.

"They aren't gentle and playful as we are, and we only eat fish. They will eat meat."

"The Weasel," said Oliver, "is also our cousin. He is a great hunter, and he is dangerous to the wood people. We are not as he is.

"We would not hunt anything and we would not hurt anything. Of course fish is what we like and we catch fish and eat them. That is our way.

"We will not change.

"And we are kindly and friendly and make pleasant pets. But let us not talk now, for the others are joining the frolic."

And at that the other otters came from all around. They wore their beautiful fur suits and looked very handsome.

Then they began to play.

Oliver took the lead and Oswald followed. He coasted down the bank on his tummy—right into the river below.

Then Oswald did the same, and so did every other otter. What a sight it was!

Otter after otter followed each other down the slide.

And such fun as they had. They laughed in their little barking way and they seemed so gentle and happy and gay.

One little otter they called Mag-Tag. The other's real name was Maggie and she was a little younger than some of the others.

She wanted to play with the older otters too and she followed wherever they went.

One day one of the otters, seeing her following, had said to another otter:

"Well, there comes little Mag-Tag, she is always tagging after us!"

And so the name stuck to her.

But they were all so fond of Mag-Tag that the name became a pet name, and Mag-Tag would feel actually hurt if anyone called her Maggie.

So Mag-Tag came along for the sliding party this time, too. And she followed the rest of them in their playing.

What a good time she had and how nice the others were to her. They did not treat her as a baby, though she was younger.

"Overshoes, Too."

"I heard some one talking today," said Mag-Tag. "They did not know I was hearing. They were talking of a little Pekingese dog—a dog from China. I believe.

"And this dog has a jacket when he goes out and overshoes, too, for each of his four feet.

"But this was the funniest of all: He wears a flannel nightie when he goes to bed, to keep off the lumbago, which is some kind of stiffness and cold.

"He is a cranky little dog, too, I heard; but, dear me, when I heard of his even wearing a flannel nightie I thought to myself that I would not be surprised to hear of his taking a muff with him when he went walking."

"Oh, dear, oh, dear!" said another otter, "let's not talk of furs or muffs. They make me quite, quite nervous to think about."

So the otters began playing again, and were as cheery as cheery could be.

Dorothy Was Puzzled.

"Mamma," said little Dorothy, who was looking at the pictures in a Sunday school book, "how do the angels get their night gowns on over their wings?"

Easy.

Teacher—Sammy, give me a sentence containing the word "anthracite."

Sammy (who speaks with a lisp)—We had a big family party lath week and you ought to have heard my aunt rethite.

Applied Science.

"There's one thing about this germ theory I like," remarked Senator Sorghum.

"What's that?"

"It gives a candidate a good excuse for not shaking hands indiscriminately and kissing all the children."

Ahead of Time.

"Mother," said Bobby, coming in from play, "isn't it lunch time yet?"

"No, dear, it's only eleven o'clock."

"Then my stummick must be an hour fast."—Boston Transcript.

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FRENCH ARMY TAKES CONTROL

Army Enters City of Essen With No Opposition

SLIGHT DISORDER CRUSHED

Municipal Officials Assure French Commander Of Sincere Co-operation And Troops Are Withdrawn To Outskirts.

Berlin.—The French army of occupation entered the Ruhr Valley without encountering opposition and took possession of the great German industrial city of Essen.

General Degoutte, French military commander in the Ruhr Valley, issued a proclamation announcing that all German laws will remain in force and requesting all officials to continue at their duties.

On being assured by the Burgomaster of Essen of the co-operation of the municipal officials, the French commander withdrew most of his troops to the outskirts.

German police acted vigorously to stop disturbance started by ruffians, but the appearance of French uniforms quickly stopped the outbreak.

The Berlin protest presented to the Powers declares that Germany will not meet violence with violence nor withdraw from Germany treaty. As long as the occupation continues, the Berlin protest says, Germany is not in position to make actual reparations to the occupying Powers.

German labor unions, representing a membership of 15,000,000, decided on a general one-hour strike as protest against French occupation.

Chancellor Cuno will confer with the Premier of the Federated States to decide upon next steps of the German Government to meet the new economic situation.

The order to return to America caused consternation among the American soldiers in Coblenz and their General was given to them while at a dance.

WOULD BAN SUNDAY FUNERALS.

Akron (Ohio) Ministerial Association Urges Action.

Akron, Ohio. — Recommendation that cemeteries be closed to funerals on Sundays has been made to trustees of all burial grounds in charge of the Summit County Ministerial Association. A resolution protesting against the practice of permitting funerals on Sunday was unanimously adopted.

Discussing the resolution several clergymen pointed out that Sunday funerals were a hardship upon the clergy as well as upon undertakers and gravediggers. Agitation was started several weeks ago when a group of gravediggers threatened to refuse to dig graves on Sunday.

$45,000,000 TO SOLDIERS.

Amendment To State Constitution Is Proposed By Assemblyman.

Albany.—With the approval, it is understood, of the Republican leaders in the lower house, Assemblyman Ezra A. Barnes, representing Oswego county, has introduced an amendment to the State constitution providing for a $45,000,000 bonus for veterans of the World War.

The Court of Appaels, when the Republican Legislature appropriated such a sum two years ago held that the proposed bonus was unconstitutional. Governor Smith, in his message to the legislature, recommended that the lawmakers adopt a resolution paving the way for the bonus.

DEPUTY SAVED BY WATCH STEM

Timepiece Deflects Bullet Fired By Rum-Crazed Negro.

Washington. — The stem of his watch, by deflecting a bullet fired by a liquor-crazed negro, saved the life of United States Deputy Marshal Quinane here.

As the deputy marshal was on his way home, the negro accosted him and became enraged when Quinane refused to drink some of his bootleg whisky.

After a scuffle the negro fired directly at Quinane's heart. The bullet struck the watch stem and lodged in his shoulder. The negro was captured.

PORK BARREL BILL GIVEN UP.

Fernald And Langley Make Announcement.

Washington. — Announcement that there will be no omnibus public building bill at this session of Congress was made by Senator Fernald, Republican, Maine, and Representative Langley, Republican, Kentucky, chairmen of the Senate and House Public Buildings Committee, after a conference with President Harding.

The President and Republican leaders in Congress, it was said, believe that the Treasury's condition does not make possible a general public buildings bill.

TWINS MARRY BROTHERS.

West Virginia Girl, 16, Wed Basil Bright, 19, And Lott Bright, 27.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The unusual double marriage of twin sisters, 16 years of age, to brothers, took place here at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Adaline Booth became the bride of Basil Bright, 19, and Miss Angeline Booth was married to James Lott Bright, 27. The girls are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Booth, of West Pike street, Point Comfort, and the bridegrooms are sons of Mr. and Mrs. George Bright, of Northview, both fathers being connected with local coal companies.

Full Text Of German Protest To U. S. Against French Occupation

Washington.—The text of Germany's protest against occupation of the Ruhr by the French, dated January 10, which was communicated to the State Department by the German Ambassador, follows:

The French Ambassador and immediately afterwards the Belgian charge d'affaires in Berlin have this afternoon informed the German Minister for Foreign Affairs in writing and orally that France and Belgium because of the defaults declared by the reparations commission as committed by Germany in execution of the deliveries of wood and coal, have decided immediately to send into the Ruhr control missions, composed of engineers and accompanied by the troops necessary to control the management of the coal syndicate, to guarantee the strict execution of the program of the Reparations Commission and to enforce the payment of reparations. The control missions will be placed under General DeGoutte who will have full dictatorial powers. Any local disturbances will be punished with the most severe coercive measures and penalties.

The German Minister for Foreign Affairs has lodged a protest with the two foreign representatives against the action contemplated because this action represents a breach of the treaties and of International law.

Against Defenseless Nation.

Owing to the declarations made by France and Belgium, there is no longer any doubt that tomorrow at the latest a Franco-Belgian army will occupy Essen and parts of the Ruhr there. This happens four years after the signing of the peace treaty and is directed against a defenseless and peaceful nation.

The reason given for the procedure is that Germany is in default in her deliveries of wood and coal in 1922. The default in the case of coal represents a deficit amounting to less than 4 per cent. of the deliveries of coal to the Entente Powers since the signing of the armistice. Of the deliveries of wood to France for 1922, only 20,000 cubic meters sawn wood and 135,000 telegraph poles are missing. France and Belgium justify their action by asserting that Germany is in voluntary default and that this voluntary default justifies one-sided coercive measures directed against Germany on the part of these two powers.

Breach Of Treaty.

The existence of such a default on the part of Germany is not only denied by Germany alone. But, entirely apart from that, the Franco-Belgian action represents a breach of the Treaty of Versailles in a threefold manner.

1. Germany's defaults in her deliveries of wood and coal would, according to the note of the Reparations Commission of March 21, 1922, always only justify demands for subsequent payments.
2. The Treaty of Versailles does not admit any territorial sanctions.
3. The measures allowed by the Treaty of Versailles against Germany can only be applied by the Allied Powers as a whole and not by single powers of their own accord.

The German Government herewith enters a protest against the oppression applied towards Germany in contradiction with the treaty and international law. The German Government does not intend to meet violence with violence nor to reply to the breach of the treaty with a withdrawal from the treaty. However, as long as the state of affairs contrary to the treaty exists, Germany is not in a position to make actual reparations to those Powers who have brought about this state of affairs.

AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED HOME

President Recalls Contingent From German Soil

EVACUATION UNDER ...

Soldiers Will Be Conveyed To Seaports To Await Arrival Of Transports—No Fear Of Clashes.

Washington.—The American troops were ordered home from the Rhine by President Harding.

No official explanation of the order was forthcoming, but it was understood to have followed notification from France that she intended to proceed with occupation of the Ruhr Valley despite definite knowledge that withdrawal of the American troops would be ordered if she did so.

The order contemplates immediate movement of the troops to Bremen or Antwerp for embarkation.

The only American Army units to remain in Europe will be those attached to the graves registration service.

It is expected the transport St. Mihiel will reach the European port finally selected for the embarkation within eight days of her sailing. Movement of the American Army from the Rhine to the selected port will be made in the meantime by rail.

The decision to withdraw the forces was announced after a conference between President Harding, Secretary Hughes and Secretary Weeks at the White House. Secretary Hughes would make no statement, but it was assumed he took to the conference advices from France showing the determination of the French Government to carry out its reparations program.

In the absence of any official explanation, the inference immediately was drawn in many quarters that the withdrawal was to be interpreted rather as a protest than as an attempt to avoid any trouble with which the American forces might be threatened as a result of the French advance.

Although the French forces going into the Ruhr are passing near American headquarters at Coblenz, there has been no fear in military circles here that the American Army would in any way be involved in any clashes that might occur between the French and Germans. If any such trouble developed, it is said here, it would almost certainly be centered outside the zone of American control.

Recently as a precautionary measure General Allen has held within their barracks the French detachments which are at Coblenz and which technically are under his command as the ranking military officer there. This step is understood here to have been taken, however, at the request of the French commanders themselves and has not been looked upon in Washington as directly involving the American Army in any of the readjustments accompanying the French advance.

The transport St. Mihiel on her return to the United States will touch first at Savannah, Ga., where the headquarters and service companies and one battalion of the Eighth Infantry, with medical personnel, will be landed.

The second landing of troops will be at Charleston, S. C., where one battalion, together with two battalion sections of headquarters and [illegible] from Charleston the St. Mihiel will proceed to New York, where all remaining troops, commission and warrant officers of General Allen's command will be landed.

Those detachments landed at Savannah will be sent to Fort Screven, Georgia, and those disembarked at Charleston will be stationed at Fort Moultrie, while orders will be prepared later giving station to those landed at New York.

General Allen already has been advised that the withdrawal order might be forthcoming at any moment, and the only action necessary was to send him specific instructions to begin his movement to the embarkation port and to dispose of property which will not be brought home. It is possible that his orders will be enlarged later to include even withdrawal of the Graves registration unit, although that point still is unsettled.

General Allen will turn over the Coblenz bridgehead zone to whatever officer the French authorities may designate to receive the command. The withdrawal order thus will bring to an end official American participation in any of the machinery set up as a result of the World War.

STOPS TO DRESS; DIES.

Other Members Of Family Escape From House Without Injury.

Middletown, N. Y.—James Thorpe stopped to dress when fire started in his house, and then when he tried to escape he found the halls filled with smoke. He tried to get through, but was overcome and died.

William Thorpe, his son, was also overcome by smoke when he attempted to rescue his father, and was rescued by Isaac La Forge, a boarder.

The other members of the family escaped without injury.

WOMAN GETS CABINET PLACE.

Pinchot Shatters Another Tradition In Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa.—For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania a woman is to be a member of the Governor's Cabinet, Governor-elect Gifford Pinchot having named Dr. Ellen C. Potter, of Philadelphia, for the post of Commissioner of Public Welfare. For five years she was a medical inspector in the public schools of Philadelphia and has had extensive experience in social service and welfare work.

IRISH TRUCE STORY DENIED.

Dublin Sends Out Official Contradiction Of Report.

Dublin.—A report circulated in Dublin and London that a truce had been signed between the Free State and the Republican irregulars was officially denied.

JUDGE HELPS PAY FINE.

New York.—Angelo Lombard was arrested for selling tiny decks of playing cards at Times Square without a peddler's license. Magistrate Corrigan glanced over the bench at the evidence.

"How much are they?" the magistrate asked.

"Five cents," Lombard answered.

"I'll take two decks," the magistrate said "but I'll have to fine you $2."

EX-KING CONSTANTINE DIES.

Palermo, Italy.—Former King Constantine of Greece died suddenly here. He was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage at 11 o'clock and expired shortly afterward. His wife, former Queen Sophia, was with him.

DAUGHERTY CASE RESTS WITH HOUSE

Committee's Recommendation May Be Final

REP. THOMAS TAKES ISSUE

Declares Hearing Was Converted Into Prosecution Of Accuser—House Action Moot Question.

Washington.—Dismissal of impeachment charges brought against Attorney-General Daugherty by Representative Keller, Republican, of Minnesota, is recommended to the House in a resolution adopted 12 to 2 by the Judiciary Committee, which held public hearings on the charges last month.

At the same time the Committee approved, 11 to 2, a formal report to the House, holding that that body had the power to punish Mr. Keller by imprisonment or otherwise for his refusal to obey a subpoena issued for him immediately after his dramatic withdrawal from the case on the third day of the hearings.

Both the resolution and the report will be submitted to the House by Chairman Volstead, but whether there will be formal action on them appears now to be a moot question. Some committeemen are of the opinion that the House action is unnecessary, but others think the resolution and the report with regard to Mr. Keller should receive formal consideration.

The report is understood to say, further, that the Committee is of the opinion that the Minnesota member was legally required to obey the subpoena, and that the House possesses full power to cause him to be arrested and confined in prison until he shall consent to testify, such confinement not to extend beyond the term of this Congress, next March 4, and also possesses power otherwise to deal with him so as to compel obedience to the summons.

Representative Sumners and Thomas voted against this report and Representative Montague, Democrat, Virginia, voted present. The report carries no recommendation for affirmative action by the House as it was decided to leave this question solely to the judgment of the membership.

Should the House concur in the Committee's view there would be established a precedent which some reaching importance. It was contended that if Congressional committees were given power to summon members, they could sit outside of Washington and call away enough of the membership to insure passage or defeat of any legislation which it might be desired to rush through the House.

Announcing he would file a minority report, Mr. Thomas charged that the impeachment proceedings against Mr. Daugherty had been converted into a prosecution of Mr. Keller. He said the Constitution provided for the arrest of a member of Congress during sessions of that body for only three things, treason, felonies or misdemeanors.

GERMANS AT LEAGUE TALK.

U. S. Also Represented At Discussion On Drug Control.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The consultative commission of the League of Nations on the traffic in opium began its efforts to formulate a campaign to reduce the production of narcotics, as the only method of fighting the drug habit.

Ten countries are represented, Germany appearing for the first time, having been given a seat as one of the four great drug-producing nations. Dr. Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health Service, represents the United States.

The Turks recently sent agents to inquire as to the plans of the League commission and to announce that Turkey would oppose opium control.

NO MORE REVENUE BILLS.

House Committee Decides To Keep Decks Of Body Clear.

Washington.—The House Ways and Means Committee decided that no bills affecting revenues would be reported at this session except those of a purely emergency nature or of direct assistance to the Treasury in the administration of the fiscal affairs.

The proposal to keep the decks clear of bills designed to amend the tariff and revenue laws was put before the committee in a resolution by Representative Longworth (Republican), Ohio, and was adopted.

RUSSIANS LEAVING U. S.

Soviet Estimates 20,000 Have Returned In Two Years.

New York.—The Cunard Line's Russian agent in his report to the company says large numbers of Russians are returning to Russia, mostly from America, many of them bringing working tools and a good supply of American dollars. The report states the Soviet Government estimates that 20,000 Russians returned home in the last two years and many more are expected.

BIBLE OUTLAY INCREASED.

Society To Spend $1,600,000 In Work This Year.

New York.—The 1923 budget of the American Bible Society for the translation, publication and distribution of Bibles will be $1,160,000, an increase of $40,000 over 1922, Frank H. Mann, general secretary, announced recently.

Estimated requirements totaled $1,405,244, but a cut of $244,467 was made because income for the full amount was not in sight.

RADIO

INTERFERENCE OF RECEIVING SETS

Each, When Tuning for Distant Station, Acts as a Continuous Wave Transmitter.

We have explained that the continuous, fairly steady whistles, usually heard while tuning for the distant stations, was due to a combination of the carrier waves of two stations which were very nearly on the same wave length. There is another series of whistles always present which very much resemble the whine of a mosquito both in tone and amount of annoyance produced. These are caused by the receiving sets of other listeners. Every receiver using a vacuum tube detector with a regenerative circuit is a potential transmitter. In fact it contains all the essentials of a radiophone transmitter on a small scale.

The detector tube when oscillating produces oscillation exactly similar to the carrier wave of the radiophone stations. The frequency or wave length of this wave can be varied by changing the tuning of the receiving tuner.

The usual procedure in tuning for a distant phone station is as follows: Put the detector tube in an oscillating condition after the tuner has been adjusted near the point where experience has taught us to look for the broadcasting stations, then move the dial slowly across the approximate point where the stations are usually heard. The carrier waves are located by a whistle which starts at the upper limit of audibility and goes down the scale until it becomes so low that it is no longer a note. At this point the set is in exact resonance, and if the tickler, coupling, or plate tuning inductance is decreased until the detector tube stops oscillating, the very best adjustment is obtained for reception of that particular station.

Unfortunately while this listener is going through this operation his receiving set is acting as a continuous wave transmitter, and is producing some inharmonious wails in the phones of his neighbors who happen to be already on the wave of the same station. The continuous wave sent out by the receiver combines with the carrier wave of the transmitting station, producing an audible note. If the operator could tune his set as simply he usually whistles back and forth across the wave of the transmitting station several times. Often several listeners who have been getting the concert perfectly will get restless between selections and get their tubes to oscillating and whistle up and down a few times.

All listeners should be very careful to keep their detectors in a non-oscillating condition as much as possible to reduce this annoyance of interference between receivers.

Opinions seem to vary considerably in regard to the comparative amounts of energy inducted into the antenna by the "single circuit" or conductively coupled, and the "three circuit" or inductively coupled receiving set.

Previous to the introduction of the single circuit very little trouble had been experienced with beat notes from receiving stations. This was no doubt due to the fact that receiving sets were rather few and far between; also up until a few years ago there was a very small percentage of c. w. telegraph and phone stations so that there was no reason why an amateur should keep his tube in oscillation condition. On the contrary, he was very careful to keep it just below the oscillating point, that being the most sensitive adjustment for spark signals.

With the telephone and c. w. telegraph transmitting stations, i. e., tube transmitters, came the single circuit tuner with its extreme simplicity of adjustment, which was so well adapted to the very sharp tuning of the new transmitters. And with the advent of these new transmitters came the necessity for making the detector tube oscillate in order to locate a station on the scale of a receiving tuner. Naturally then the interference between receiving sets became noticeable at about the time that the single circuit sets became numerous, and this helped to prejudice the minds of the radio public against this type of receiver. However, the fact that the single circuit arrived at about the same time with the inteference was by no means the only reason for believing this tuner to be the main cause of the trouble.

For instance in constructing a single circuit or conductively coupled tuner the difficulty is in obtaining regeneration at all points on the scale. This seems to show that there is more resistance in this circuit than in the inductively coupled type. The main point of difference is the close coupling to the antenna. Being conductively coupled, the coupling to the antenna circuit is at maximum at all times. This causes the radiation resistance to be high, which seems to be the factor that keeps the tube from oscillating freely without unusually close coupling between plate and grid circuits. Thus we are led to believe that this circuit is one to avoid if interference with other listeners is to be reduced.

If we must have single circuit tuners the thing to do to reduce the radiation to a minimum is to reduce the size of the antenna series condenser and increase the number of turns in the inductance. This will give sharper tuning and there will be much less trouble in getting the tube to regenerate.

In many localities there is a great deal of interference from spark stations; especially in the cities on the coast or Great Lakes, where there are commercial stations to handle the ship traffic. These spark stations do not tune very sharply, and even if the station is located several miles away it is often impossible to tune them out with the average tuner.

When tuning for a faint station and using amplification there is nothing more nerve-wracking than to have a spark station roar in unexpectedly. There is little that can be done about this interference. If the station is close a change of wave length would do little good even if this were possible. If it is a commercial station it is doing a much more important work than our broadcasters are, and of course cannot be expected to stand by for them.

FIRST RADIOPHONE EXCHANGE

Opened at Croydon, England, to Make Connection With Pilots of Air Expresses.

What is said to be the first radiophone exchange in the world was recently opened at Croydon, England, the point from which the air liners to the European continent take their departure, according to Consul Linnell.

The chief use made of this exchange is to connect the aerial traffic controller, who has his headquarters in a control tower at Charing Cross, London, with the pilots of the air expresses flying between Croydon and the continent.

The wireless exchange can also connect the phones of the airships and airplanes while in flight with any office at the aerodrome at Croydon, making direct telephone conversation possible.

The pilot of each aerial transport is now required to report his position to the traffic controller every 15 minutes, so that the progress and position of each plane is known throughout its journey. The controller is of particular value in directing the course of the aircraft in cases of fog and in giving them special directions for landing.

Radio in the Prison.

"Trusties" and officials at the Ohio state prison farm at London, Ohio, are now able to keep in touch with the outside world through the installation of a radio set, which has just been installed, will be enlarged within a few months by the addition of a transmitting set, through the use of which prison authorities hope to be able to bring about recapture of escaped convicts more quickly. The news of escape will be broadcasted immediately.

Court Adjourns by Radio.

From his steamer, incoming from Europe, Justice Tompkins of the Supreme court of Rockland county, New Jersey, radioed to his secretary in Nyack the necessary formal notice for the adjournment of his court, which was scheduled to convene on the morning of his arrival. The justice realized that he would not have sufficient time to reach Nyack after the ship docked, and for the first time in history used the radio to arrange for adjournment.

Popular Demand for Bulletins.

An interesting fact concerning the circulars issued and distributed by the bureau of standards was disclosed when it was announced that 20,643 copies of No. 120, which tells how to make a simple receiving set, had been sent out from the Washington office. They are sold at cost and may be obtained by sending 5 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Hot-Wire Ammeter.

A hot-wire ammeter is used to measure the current in the antenna system of a transmitter. The value of the current flowing in this system is usually indicative of the performance of the apparatus. This meter is employed in tuning a transmitter to resonance, so that the maximum value of current may be induced into the antenna circuit.

Radio Aids Einstein Tests.

Special radio time signals sent from NSS, Annapolis, for the benefit of scientists in the Indian ocean, working on a test of the Einstein theory of relativity during the recent solar eclipse, were nearly twice as audible as those from a commercial station, the navy has been advised.

Helps Americanization.

An American Legion station in Nebraska broadcasts lectures on American traditions and American institutions so that foreign-born residents within range of the plant may make more rapid progress in Americanization.

Japanese Radio Enterprise.

Powerful financial interests of Japan headed by Viscount Shibusawa are endeavoring to obtain government support in the formation of a 200,000,000 yen radio corporation, which in the United States would be worth about $100,000,000.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Lynchburg.—The Campbell County Grand Jury, which convened at Rustburg, returned an indictment against Fred Steppe, 14-year-old boy, charged with the murder of his father, Edward L. Steppe, as he lay asleep in bed. It is not likely that the case will come to trial at this term of court.

Lynchburg.—Dr. C. B. Sproles, of Bristol, apparently about 56 years old, and C. R. Thomas, who was arrested in Roanoke, were sentenced in the Federal District Court here to a year and a day in the Atlanta prison, on charges of violating the Harrison anti-narcotic act. Both defendants pleaded guilty to indictments against them.

Norfolk.—Through the extension of her boundaries on January 1 to include twenty square miles of Norfolk county territory, the population of this territory being approximately 30,000, Norfolk advanced from fifty-sixth to forty-fourth place among cities of the United States. The city's population now is approximately 150,000.

Winchester.—Mrs. Mary Jones Carper, an aged and feeble widow who lived alone, was burned to death in her home here. Neighbors found the aged woman after the flames had seared her body. She died before a physician could be summoned. It is thought her clothing became ignited from the kitchen stove.

Richmond.—Robert T. Barton, of Winchester, is chairman, and T. J. Michie, Jr., Charlottesville, and R. B. Adams, Roanoke, members of the special committee named by Colonel E. E. Goodwyn, commander of the American Legion in Virginia, to appear before the next session of the General Assembly to urge the purchase of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

Fredericksburg.—J. E. Kellum, of Lancaster county, was accidentally shot by close range in a duck blind by Mr. Padgett while the two were shooting ducks together. The entire load from a ten-gauge shotgun was discharged into his hip. Mr. Padgett's gun accidentally went off. Eubank

Winchester.—William Carroll Alexander, son of the late William R. Alexander, a noted criminal lawyer of Winchester, has been unanimously elected president of the Kiwanis Club of New York City, the largest of over 900 clubs in the United States and Canada, according to a letter received from the secretary of the New York society. Mr. Alexander is engaged in business in that city.

Roanoke.—The year 1922 might have been a prosperous one in many lines, but it was a disastrous one for the violators of the prohibition act in this section of the State. Chief Prohibition Officer J. C. Brown and his forces of Liquor sleuths had one of the best years in the history of the office and ran down 266 violators and seized or destroyed property to the value of $124,229.25.

Danville.—Frank Myers, a painter, had a miraculous escape when his coat became caught in a large pulley at the Schoolfield Mills and his body was whirled around the wheel a number of times before the machinery could be stopped. Myers was rushed to Edmunds Hospital by persons who judged by the manner in which his body was swung around the pulley that he must have been seriously injured, but fortunately, on arriving at the institution, it was soon learned that the man was not seriously injured.

Charlottesville.—R. M. Bailey, an employe of the Blue Ridge Slate Corporation at Esmont, this county, had a narrow escape from instant death when he fell a distance of 65 feet while being hoisted in a bucket which was being drawn up a shaft at a quarry. It is stated that by some oversight a pin, which was intended to engage the hoisting machinery, failed to hold and Mr. Bailey was precipitated to the ground. He sustained a broken knee cap and the fracture of bones in his left leg, in addition to other injuries. He is now under treatment at the University of Virginia Hospital. Mr. Bailey is a married man with a wife and two children. He is a World War veteran, having seen considerable service, and was twice wounded, first in the Battle of the Marne and later at Chateau Thierry.

Roanoke.—The interest in good roads now current in the State causes the Virginia Good Roads Association to expect the convention, which it is to hold here on the last three days of this month, to be the greatest that it ever has held. Already enough people have either made reservations or have signified their intention of coming to fill the hotels, and the association, through its president, H. C. Elliott, will turn to the Roanoke Association of Commerce for help, asking it to list the names of residents of the city who will accommodate visitors.

Winchester.—Purchase of an apple orchard farm of 350 acres near Mount Clifton, Shenandoah county, Virginia, for $100,000, was announced by the Mount Clifton Fruit Corporation, which is applying for a charter from the Virginia State Corporation Commission. H. B. McCormac, Winchester, is president; John S. Wissler, Sr., Mount Jackson, Va., vice-president, and Fred L. Glaize and Anby Sprint, this city, treasurer and secretary, respectively. The tract contains twenty-five acres in orchards, with approximately 15,000 apple trees of standard varieties, chiefly York Imperials, from twelve to fifteen years old. Most of the stock of the Mount Clifton Orchards, Inc., was owned by C. B. Parkins, of Staunton, and other interests of that city. Possession passes at once, it was stated.

Harrisonburg.—An agreement to finance the cedar-cutting campaign from the general funds of the county was reached at Saturday's conference of the Board of Supervisors and the Rockingham Fruit Growers' Association. A special levy will be laid on the orchards in the county. The work of cutting the red cedars to eliminate the evil of cedar rust, which is causing considerable damage in this county, has already begun under the direction of Kent Apperson, of the State Crop Pest Commission.

Charlottesville.—Announcement was made that a foundation, which shall be known as the William White Foundation, has been received at the University of Virginia in the form of a $10,000 gift to the University Law School. The fund was given by the widow and children of the late William H. White, a distinguished alumnus and for many years a member of the Board of Visitors of the University. The conditions require that the income from the fund be used in securing each session a series lectures by a jurist or publicist who is especially distinguished in some branch of jurisprudence—domestic, international or foreign.

Fredericksburg.—At the request of a number of sportsmen of Spotsylvania county and Fredericksburg, who were dissatisfied with the laxity in enforcement of game laws, Col. W. McDonald Lee has appointed an additional game warden for Spotsylvania county. B. L. Haney is the new appointee. He has been directed by the department to pay especial attention to land or others without written permission, baiting of turkeys, non-resident hunters visiting relatives hunting without license, the evasion of the dog law. Mr. Haney is an excellent woodsman, and good sportsman, and holds the respect of the community.

Winchester.—Although shipwrecked twice during the World War by action of enemy torpedoes, from which he escaped uninjured, Claude H. Ryan, retired petty officer of the American navy, slipped on a wet sidewalk here and fractured his leg just above the ankle, but he did not regard the injury as anything more serious than a wrench until the following day, when a doctor discovered the break. Mr. Ryan was cited for gallantry and heroism by Secretary Daniels after the American ship Tyler had been wrecked in mid-Atlantic. He was also on a ship that was sunk in the Mediterranean. Ryan was for some time champion boxer of the Atlantic Fleet.

Winchester.—Locals of the Virginia Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union are conducting a campaign for passage by the special session of the General Assembly of a $12,000,000 bond issue for highway construction. Unusual activity has been manifested by local unions in this section of the State along this line, and it is understood many farmers have applied for membership. Farmers seem to be of the opinion they will be made the "goat" if a bond bill is passed by the Legislature, claiming most of the road work will be done on trunk lines and farm-to-market roads more or less neglected.

Lexington.—In order that the voters of the town of Lexington may have at first-hand authoritative information as to the finances of the town, the Council ordered that a copy of the audit recently made be sent to every registered voter. The audit has been attractively printed and a copy has been mailed to every voter. The report shows that Lexington is in remarkably good financial condition. In substance, the report shows the capital assets of the town to be $386,596; the bonded indebtedness, $157,100, and the capital surplus, $299,496. With this evidence of increase in the value of capital assets, the recent decision to issue bonds to the amount of $85,000 for street improvements comes well within the safety zone.

Bristol.—A constructive program with a wide field of activity for 1923 is being planned by the two local posts of the American Legion. At the annual meeting of the James C. Brewer Post, Judge Bolling H. Handy was elected commander to succeed Wade McKnight. Other officers elected were Allen W. Rusker, vice-commander; Guy Arnold, treasurer, and Albert Start, adjutant. The executive committee is composed of B. H. Weekley, Dr. W. K. Vance, Jr., James McCrary and Robert Hawkins. Dr. Hugh McClellan was named war risk officer to succeed Judge Handy. The newly organized Hackler-Wood Post, of this city has as its commander Captain Walter A. Buckles, former commander of the famous Company H, local unit of the Thirtieth Division. The local posts have about 150 members each, and permanent club quarters for the Legion men here are being planned.

Staunton.—An older brother left a loaded single-barrel shotgun standing in a room in the Buzzreh home, near Augusta Springs, and went out of the house to cut wood. A few minutes to hold here on the last three days of this month, to be the greatest that it ever has held. Already enough people have either made reservations or have signified their intention of coming to fill the hotels, and the association, through its president, H. C. Elliott, will turn to the Roanoke Association of Commerce for help, asking it to list the names of residents of the city who will accommodate visitors.

after he heard a shot and returning to the house, found Clotty Buzzreh, 7 years old, dead. Spying the gun in the house Clotty and his 4-year-old brother, Wing, tussled for possession of the weapon. Clotty grasped the muzzle and Wing the stock. The gun was accidentally discharged the entire load entering Clotty's face near the left eye, tearing through his brain.

Brown Footwear.

Colonial styles in pumps are becoming more popular daily and are causing the strapped and latticed models to feel some alarm for their position. Brown is the leading color in footwear as well as in frocks.

Laces on Silk.

If the advance order of one of the most important New York specialty shops is any criterion, real laces will be a featured trimming on the new silks. One large manufacturer reports orders on this type of merchandise exclusively, with filet and Irish the elected laces. They are used alike on crepeback satin, crepe de chine and radium, though there is perhaps less of the latter than usual.

Bows for Hats.

Not in many seasons has the ribbon or velvet bow been so popular for hat trimming. These are large and rmall, high and flat, but they give a decidedly youthful and trim appearance to street millinery.

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